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Wang, Hartmann & Gibbs 1301 Dove Street Suite 1050 Newport Beach, CA 92660-2812				
			EXAMINER DISTEFANO, GREGORY A	
			ART UNIT 2109	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/791,351

Applicant(s)

CAI ET AL.

Examiner

Gregory A. DiStefano

Art Unit

2109

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 3/1/2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/7/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the application filed on 3/1/2004.
2. Claims 1-12 have been submitted for examination.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 1, paragraph [0001], applicant claims priority of a document based purely on a provisional application attorney docket no., title and file date. A proper claim to priority should include the provisional application number, which is believed to be 60/547,251.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by "The complete idiots guide to Microsoft® FrontPage®", by Parker, Elisabeth, copyright 1999 by Que, Publication: Indianapolis, Ind. Alpha Books, 1999, hereinafter FrontPage.
6. As per claim 1, FrontPage teaches the following:

a web site generation system configured for collecting, organizing and viewing web site content information by way of web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started. The pages come with dummy text and sample images, which you can replace. If you want to create a blank, unformatted page, select the Normal template. The New dialog box also helps you create Web sites with frames and style sheets;

the web site generation system being adapted to autonomously generate a web site after the web site content information is collected and organized upon a single web site build command (e.g. Publish button) by way of the web browser, (pg. 298, Publishing Your Web Site), i.e. enter the URL for your Web site in the Specify Location to publish your FrontPage Web to: box and then click the Publish button. The examiner interprets FrontPage's method of publishing to be synonymous to applicant's build step in that the entirety of the user's website is copied and sent to a server where it is built for others to access.

7. As per claim 9, FrontPage teaches the following:

presenting an initiator web site using a web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

using the initiator web site to collect and organize web site content information,

(pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. the pages come with dummy text and sample images, which you can replace. If you want to create a blank, unformatted page, select the Normal template. The New dialog box also helps you create Web sites with frames and style sheets;

clicking once on the initiator web site to build a final web site, (pg. 298, Publishing Your Web Site), i.e. enter the URL for your Web site in the Specify Location to publish your FrontPage Web to: box and then click the Publish button.;

autonomously building the final web site. The examiner finds that FrontPage's method of publishing a user's web site without user interaction, to be a form of autonomously building the site.

8. As per claim 10, FrontPage teaches the following:

viewing an initiator web site using a web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

clicking on a content hyperlink (e.g. folder icon) on the initiator web site to open a target folder, (pg. 8, "Folders"), i.e. for a more detailed list of your folders and files, click the folder icon. When you switch to the Folder view, you can select a folder from the folder list by clicking on it;

locating a source folder using the functionality of the initiator web site, (pg. 88,

Art Unit: 2109

first paragraph), i.e. when the import file dialog box appears, click the add file button to display the Add File to Import List dialog box. Browse for a file, click the import button to add the file to your images folder, and return to the Import File to FrontPage Web dialog box;

copying and pasting web site content files from the source folder to the target folder, (pg. 88, first paragraph), to import your pictures into the current Web. The examiner interprets FrontPage's method of importing files to be synonymous with copying and pasting files in that the pictures are copied from a target file into the file of the user's web. Also see pg. 281, "Copying and Pasting Files";

9. As per claim 11, FrontPage teaches the following:

viewing an initiator web site using a web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

clicking on the initiator web site (e.g. Import Clips button) to open a dialog box, (pg. 90, "Import Clip Art from a different Folder"), i.e. you can import artwork from any other source, such as a folder on your own computer by clicking the Import Clips button;

navigating the dialog box to select at least one web site content folder, (pg. 90, "Import Clip Art from a different Folder"), i.e. you can import artwork from any other source, such as a folder on your own computer by clicking the Import Clips button.

When the Add Clip to Clip Gallery dialog box appears, you can browse for your pictures;

Art Unit: 2109

navigating the dialog box (pg. 89, gallery figure) to select at least one web site content category, (pg. 89, "Inserting FrontPage Clip Art Goodies"), i.e. if a category catches your fancy, click on it to display pictures from that category;

associating the at least one selected web site content category with the at least one elected web site content folder, (pg. 90, "Import Clip Art from a different Folder"), i.e. FrontPage imports the artwork to the currently selected category.

10. Claims 2-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shiigi et al. (US 2003/0014442), hereinafter Shiigi.

11. As per claim 2, Shiigi teaches the following:

a client virtual machine (VM) adapted to run on at least one computing device as a foreground process and interface with a user (Fig. 1, #12B & 12A), the client VM including a web browser, (pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. A Page Server 12A provides a User Interface 12B of the Object Model 10

to end users accessing the Web site application. The Page Server 12A processes incoming requests to the system from users, and the Object Model 10 analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response to the user's request;

a server virtual machine (VM) adapted to run on at least one

computing device as a background process (Fig. 1, #10 & 16A) and communicate remotely with the client VM in response to an action request from the web browser, the server VM adapted to autonomously generate a web site upon a single web site build command from the user by way of the web browser, the generated web site including at least one content file and at least one web page (e.g. template), (pg. 3, paragraph [0039]), i.e. Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the present invention has as its core system an Object Model 10 which generates documents (webpages) in response to client requests in a client/server network. The overall framework of the system is an object-oriented environment consisting of templates, objects, documents, and resources which are used by the Object Model to generate webpages. Templates (including a master template and extensions) are structural elements that define the visual and programmatic structure of a webpage or set of webpages for a particular Web site application, by specifying the formatting of the webpages and the content objects that will appear or be used on the webpages. Objects represent different types of content elements that are to appear on the webpages;

a storage virtual machine (VM) operatively coupled between the client VM and the server VM, the storage VM (Fig. 1, #50 & 52) being used to store the at least one content file and the at least one web page, (pg. 3, paragraph [0040]), i.e. a Structure Repository 50 for storing structural elements (templates) and to a Content Repository 52 for storing content elements. The examiner would like to further note that as Shiigi shows in figure 1, all of his components #12B, 12A, 10, 16A, 50 and 52 are shown as being operatively coupled in the overview of the system.

Furthermore with applicant's limitation of a "virtual machine" performing the above system steps, Shiigi teaches, (pg. 6, paragraph [0088]), i.e. the application code is written in the Java programming language and runs as a Web Application inside of a Web Application Server implementing the J2EE and Java Servlet 2.3 standards. Alternatively, a free application server, 'Tomcat' is available from the Jakarta project of the Apache Foundation, while commercial application servers are sold by IBM, BEA Systems, and Macromedia Inc. among others. The Web Application Server is run inside of a Java Virtual-Machine (JVM) application that sits on top of the underlying computer operating system. JVM implementations are freely available from Sun Microsystems and IBM. Since the steps of Shiigi are all caused to run as a Web Application inside of a Web application Server, which in turn, is run inside a Java Virtual Machine, the examiner finds that Shiigi's system utilizing a Java Virtual Machine, meets all the functional properties performed by applicant's client, server and storage virtual machines.

12. As per claim 3, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 2 as described above. Shiigi further teaches:

the client VM further includes at least one client applications module (CAM) (Fig. 1, #12A) and at least one graphical user interface (GUI) Fig. 1, #12B) the at least one CAM adapted to interact with the web browser via the at least one GUI, (pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. a Page Server 12A provides a User Interface 12B of the Object Model 10 to end users accessing the Web site application. The Page Server 12A

Art Unit: 2109

processes incoming requests to the system from users, and the Object Model 10 analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response to the user's request.

13. As per claim 4, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 3 as described above. Shiigi further teaches:

The server VM includes at least one web server module (WSM), at least one web site content organization module (WSCOM) and at least one web site build module (WSBM), the at least one WSM (Fig. 1, #10) being adapted to load and run the at least one WSCOM (Fig. 1, #18A) and the at least one WSBM (Fig. 1, #10), the web browser being operatively coupled to the at least one WSM, (pg. 3, paragraph [0039]), i.e.

Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the present invention has as its core system an Object Model 10 which generates documents (webpages) in response to client requests in a client/server network. The overall framework of the system is an object-oriented environment consisting of templates, objects, documents, and resources which are used by the Object Model to generate webpages, (pg. 3, paragraph [0040]), i.e. A Repository Manager 16A translates the logical design used in the system into the structure and format of the repository. A Resource Manager 18A stores and manages resources in a Resource Repository 54. A repository is typically, but does not have to be, a relational database, (pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. the Object

Art Unit: 2109

Model 10 analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response to the user's request.

14. As per claim 5, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 4 as described above. Shiigi further teaches:

the at least one WSCOM (Fig. 1, #18A) is adapted to communicate remotely with the at least one CAM (Fig. 1, #12A) upon at least one user request to collect and organize web site content. As Shiigi shows in figure 1, when a communication is to be sent either to or from a user via the Page Server #12A (e.g. CAM), it first passes to the Object Model #10 which then passes requests to the Repository Manager #16A (e.g. WSCOM). The examiner finds that Shiigi's system of a chain of communication between a Page Server (e.g. CAM) and the Repository Manager (e.g. WSCOM) to be a form of remote communication

15. As per claim 6, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 5 as described above. Shiigi further teaches:

the storage VM includes at least one content file storage module (CFSM) (Fig. 1, #52) and at least one web page storage module (WPSM) (Fig. 1, #50), (pg. 3, paragraph [0040]), i.e. a Structure Repository 50 for storing structural elements (templates) and to a Content Repository 52 for storing content elements.

Art Unit: 2109

16. As per claim 7, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 6 as described above. Shiigi further teaches:

the CFSM (Fig. 1, #52) is operatively coupled between the at least one CAM (Fig. 1, #12B) and the at least one WSBM (Fig. 1, #10). As Shiigi shows in figure 1, any input or output to/from the User Interface #12B passes first through Page Server #12A (e.g. CAM), then onto the Object Model #10 (e.g. WSBM). The Object Model #10 then communicates with Content Repository #52 (e.g. CFSM) through Repository Manager #16A. The examiner finds that Shiigi shows a flow of communication between the Page Server, Object Model and Content Repository, thus making them "operatively coupled".

17. As per claim 8, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 7 as described above. Shiigi further teaches:

the at least one WSBM is adapted to autonomously generate a web site upon a single web site build command from the user by way of the web browser, the generated web site including at least one content file and at least one web page (e.g. template), the at least one web page being stored in the at least one WPSM (Fig. 1, #50), (pg. 3, paragraph [0039]), i.e. Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the present invention has as its core system an Object Model 10 which generates documents (webpages) in response to client requests in a client/server network. The overall framework of the system is an object-oriented environment consisting of templates, objects, documents, and resources which are used by the Object Model to generate webpages. Templates (including a master template and extensions) are

Art Unit: 2109

structural elements that define the visual and programmatic structure of a webpage or set of webpages for a particular Web site application, by specifying the formatting of the webpages and the content objects that will appear or be used on the webpages, (pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. A Page Server 12A provides a User Interface 12B of the Object Model 10 to end users accessing the Web site application. The Page Server 12A processes incoming requests to the system from users, and the Object Model 10 analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response to the user's request. The examiner finds that a user accessing the Web site application to be synonymous to a request through a web browser.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

19. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over FrontPage, in view of, "The Complete Idiot's Guide to Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional", by Parker, Elisabeth, Publication: Indianapolis, Ind. Alpha Books, 1999, hereinafter Windows.

Art Unit: 2109

20. As per claim 12, FrontPage teaches the following:

viewing an initiator web site using a web browser, the initiator web site having at least one "Shared Favorites" folder, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

using the web browser to open at least one web page (e.g. open the file in the Page view) that is to be added to the initiator web site, (pg. 283, "Exporting Files from Your Web), i.e. if you want to share a Web page with a coworker, you can export pages to another FrontPage Web. To save a Web page to a different location, open the file in the Page view and select Save As from the file menu;

adding the at least one opened web page to the at least one "Shared Favorites" folder, (pg. 283, "Exporting Files from Your Web), i.e. when the Save As dialog box appears, browse for a folder and click the Save button.

However, FrontPage does not explicitly teach a method where there is a "Shared Favorites" folder. Windows teaches the following:

the initiator web site having at least on "Shared Favorites" folder. On pg. 344 – 346, Windows discusses a method of setting folder access rights and sharing folders. Once a folder was to be modified to be a shared folder using Window's method, FrontPage could then select this folder as the destination to add the at least one opened web page.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the files of FrontPage with the access control of Windows. One

Art Unit: 2109

skilled in the art would have been motivated to make such modifications because as explained in FrontPage Chapter 18, pg. 203-204, FrontPage is an application which is included in Microsoft Office 2000™, which is well known to be integrated with Microsoft® Windows®.

Conclusion

21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Rempell (US 6,546,397), browser based web site generation tool and run time engine.

Dan et al. (US 6,560,639), system for web content management based on server-side application.

Sundaresan (US 7,039,859), generating visual editors from schema descriptions.

Starkey (US 2002/0059327), method and apparatus for generating web pages from templates.

Yach (US 2002/0112078), virtual machine web browser.

Inumaru et al. (JP 2002202937 A), web site automatic generating device, web site automatic generating system, web site automatic generating method, and recording medium.

Ismael et al. (EP 0 908 816 A2), method and system for remotely browsing objects.

Arel (WO 03/098468 A2), system and method for web site content managing.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory A. DiStefano whose telephone number is (571)270-1644. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am-5:00pm Mon.-Thurs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xiao Wu can be reached on (571)272-7761. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

GAD

5/15/2007


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